

A message from our Mayor

*Please, allow me to present to you the City of Newark, NJ 2021
Water Quality Report, developed to communicate the science
behind the superb water quality delivered to your tap.*

The City of Newark's Department of Water and Sewer Utilities remains committed to bringing the cleanest, safest, and best tasting water possible to our residents and customers. In 2022, we replaced all 23,000 lead service lines in the City in less than three years and are now viewed as the "national model" for such projects. While our lead service line project garnered all the headlines, we began several others to improve and update virtually every aspect of our water system. These projects, described in detail in this report, include a major filter and plant upgrade project, a new residuals treatment facility and a large influent and plant valve replacement program, which will greatly improve our daily water delivery capacity. We are also designing a state-of-art dissolved air floatation (DAF) facility to remove natural bacteria from the water. All these projects are aimed at providing the finest drinking water in ample supply to our residents and customers. Each year we distribute this Water Quality report in fulfillment of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for "Consumer Confidence Reports" so our residents can be confident of the water quality delivered by the City of Newark. Every day the City of Newark – Department of Water and Sewer demonstrates that exceptional water quality can be made readily accessible through its hard work, dedication, and determination to be best-in-class for the health and welfare of our residents.

Sincerely,



Ras J. Baraka, Mayor



Contact Information

Department of Water & Sewer Utilities

920 Broad Street, Room B31-F,
Newark, NJ 07102

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

(973) 733-6303

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Please, **share this report** with everyone who drinks this water (especially people who live in apartments, nursing homes, schools & businesses). This can be done by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and mail.

To receive a **translated copy** of this report, additional prints or general assistance in an appropriate language, please call

(973) 733-6303 or email:

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

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Contacte-nos pelo e-mail
waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us
ou chame para **(973) 733-6303** para obter
uma cópia traduzida da CCR-2021 ou para
solicitar assistência no seu idioma.

Contáctenos por correo electrónico en
waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us
o llámenos al **(973) 733-6303** para obtener
una copia traducida del CCR-2021 o para
solicitar asistencia en el idioma apropiado

Source Water

*The City of Newark owns the **Pequannock Watershed**, a 35,000-acre natural resource located throughout six individual municipalities.*



Source Water Protection

Our dedication begins at the source. In 2020, the City of Newark embarked upon an NJDEP-funded project with the goal of **mitigating and controlling harmful algal blooms** through **ultrasonic technology**. This technology limits the buoyancy of blue-green algae, consequently limiting their photosynthetic capabilities, while simultaneously recording water quality-related results for real-time source water monitoring.



Source Water Assessments

Newark's water originates from two adjacent watersheds: Pequannock Watershed & Wanaque Watershed (owned by North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC)). NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the Newark system (PWS ID 0714001) and NJDWSC system (PWS ID 1613001) are tabulated below and can also be obtained by accessing NJDEP's source water assessment web site at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

Surface Water Intakes	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds
Newark	High	Low	Low	Low
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	High (5)	Medium (2) Low (3)	Medium (5)

Surface Water Intakes	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
Newark	High	Low	Low	High
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	Low (5)	Low (5)	High (5)

Potential Sources of Contamination

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants commonly found in source water include:

Organic Chemical Contaminants

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems



Inorganic Contaminants

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming



Microbial Contaminants

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from birds and animals, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife



Pesticides & Herbicides

which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses



Radioactive Contaminants

which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities



Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the

Water Treatment

*The City of Newark's Pequannock Water Treatment Plant utilizes oxidation, coagulation, filtration and disinfection to produce **finished water of an exemplary quality***



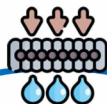
Wanaque Watershed water is treated at the Wanaque Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) before entering Newark's distribution system at the Wayne Pump Station.

Newark's water is screened to remove large particulates and oxidized to particulate disinfection byproduct precursors, which are then coagulated and filtered out at the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) before being chlorinated for disinfection and entering the distribution system.



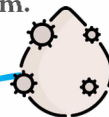
Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF)

In addition to the main plant (PWTP), the City intends to build a DAF plant to house an additional, preliminary clarification process designed to remove suspended matter through the use of nano-bubbles.



Filter Upgrades

The media within the PWTP filtration basins will be replaced with Granular Activated Carbon (GAC), which will mechanically remove particulates while also attracting organic contaminants through adsorption to more effectively remove disinfection byproduct precursors; ultimately decreasing disinfection byproduct formation.



Residuals Treatment Facility

The construction of the Residuals Treatment Facility (RTF) allows PWTP operators to dewater the residual matter caught by the filters for off-site disposal while also conserving water through reuse.



Distribution & Delivery

The City of Newark's Pequannock system consists of **500 miles of distribution mains and pipeline**, which delivers treated water from the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant to your very own address.



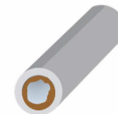
Newark has *set the stage for* **Lead Service Line Replacement**

In response to the lead action level exceedances observed in previous years, the City of Newark Water Department launched a Lead Service Line Replacement Program (LSLRP), with the goal of replacing 100% of residential lead service lines. In the coming years, the City stepped onto a global stage, replacing over 23,000 lead service lines in about three years, despite the regulatory allotment of 8 – 10 years, at no cost to residents.

As of May 2022, the Department has **replaced a significant majority of the City's lead service lines** in record time, gaining the attention of the entire country and a recent visit by Vice President Kamala Harris to the City of Newark.

Corrosion Control

To inhibit corrosion of metal pipes throughout Newark's distribution system, a corrosion control inhibitor – **Zinc Orthophosphate** – is dosed at our Montclair Re-chlorination Station. This chemical creates a coating on the pipes to prevent lead-leaching. Results achieved through sequential sampling suggest that the addition of orthophosphate began reducing lead levels in Newark's distribution system shortly after being placed in operation in May 2019.



without Corrosion Control



with Corrosion Control

Important Information regarding Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Newark is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 5 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have your water tested for free. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have your water tested. If you suspect that your home has a lead service line, contact the Department of Water & Sewer Utilities by phone at (973) 733-6303 or by email at waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us. We will inspect and assess your water at no cost to you. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Also, please visit www.newarkleadservice.com to get all pertinent information regarding lead sources, health impacts, the steps to be taken to reduce the impact of lead and the efforts put forward by the City of Newark in combating lead exceedances.

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

*The City strongly encourages residents to let their faucets run for a minimum of **30 seconds** prior to use (i.e. showering, washing dishes, etc.). This aids the orthophosphate in coating the pipes.*

Important Information regarding Lead

The City of Newark has initiated a program to distribute over 40,000 NSF Certified water filters to Newark residents. This program aims to supply water filters and replacement cartridges to single-family and multi-family homes that are serviced by the Pequannock Water System (all of west and south wards, and most of central and north wards) and have lead service lines or interior copper piping with lead solder, as well as homes tested by the City with a water lead level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) or higher. Large structures that are not served by lead service lines, such as apartment buildings and condominiums, as well as residential housing developments and homes built after 1986, are not covered under this program. Households in the Wanaque Water System also do not require a filter under this program, unless there is a water lead test result of 15 ppb or above.

To reduce your lead exposure, the City recommends you install a filter certified by NSF for reducing lead and clean your aerators and filter screens on all faucets every week. Newark is also offering free water testing upon request. Please contact the Department of Water & Sewer Utilities at (973)733-6303 or waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us to schedule testing.

For information regarding filter pick-up locations & hours, and what to bring, visit

<https://www.newarkleadservice.com/filters#pick-up-a-filter>

To verify if your home is affected please use the lookup tool (below) by searching for your address in the map.

The tool will show you our records for the account and provide a recommendation for you to take action.

<https://www.newarkleadservice.com/filters#check-address-filter>

To achieve maximum benefits from the filters, flush for a minimum of 5 minutes, after the water has not been used for several hours, prior to filtering.

- Flushing should be done through the bypass, when the switch on the faucet is in the up position.
- Flushing for a minimum of 5 minutes at a moderate flow-rate or more is adequate for most homes in the Pequannock system to discard the stagnated water in the service line and reach the water in the water main. This would cost less than 3 cents. Homes with a longer yard should flush for 8 minutes at a moderate flow-rate to reach the water from the water main.
- For pitcher filters, flush the faucet for a minimum of 5 minutes prior to filling the top of the pitcher for filtered water.

If you believe you are impacted by a lead service line and would like to receive a lead-safe water filter and/or replacement cartridge boxes, please call (973) 733-6303 or email waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

The City has initiated a water sample-testing program for homes with lead-related concerns. If you would like to have your water tested, please call (973) 733-6303 or email

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

or call our Distribution Laboratory at (973) 239-4493

2021 Detected Primary Parameters

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(1-800-426-4791).

LEAD & COPPER

	Unit	MCLG	MCL	90 th Percentile Value <i>90% of our Customer's homes were less than this value</i>			Sites Exceeding AL	Violation	Potential Health Effects <i>for Long-term Exposure above MCL</i>	Likely Source
				Newark		NJDWSC	Newark			
				Jan - Jun	Jul - Dec	Jul – Sept	2021			
Lead	ppb	0	TT; AL = 15	6.6	9.75	ND	20	No	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	TT; AL = 1.3	0.051	0.0622	0.064	0	No	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress; Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage; <i>People with Wilson's Disease</i> should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS *excluding Lead & Copper*

	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Newark		NJDWSC	Violation	Likely Source
				Highest Detected Level	Range			
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0067	N/A	0.0095	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	1.4	N/A	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.073	ND – 0.073	N/A	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.186	N/A	0.260	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

	Unit	Health Advisory	Newark		Violation	Likely Source
			Range	Highest Average		
PFOA	ppt	14	ND – 2.9	2.55	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

DISINFECTION *by chlorine*

	Unit	Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Annual Average	Average Range	Source
PWTP	ppm	0.2	4	4	1.72	0.80 – 2.14	Water additive used to control microbes
Distribution System		N/A	4	4	1.63	0.58 – 1.63	

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

	Unit	MCL	System-Wide Range	Highest LRAA	Violation	Health Effects	Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	28.70 – 80.00	53.75	No	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		80	36.90 – 114.30	77.60	No	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer	

RADIONUCLIDES

	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected Level	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium (Radium 226 & Radium 228)	pCi/L	0	5	1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposit

TURBIDITY – a measure of cloudiness

	Unit	PWTP	MCL	Violation	Health Effects	Likely Source
Treatment Technique (TT); <i>95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU</i>	%	99.5	TT	No	Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.	Soil runoff
Highest Average Monthly Value	NTU	0.18	N/A	No		

2021 Secondary Parameters

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS <i>non-mandatory water quality standards for aesthetic consideration</i>					
	Unit	SMCL	PWTP Average	Health Effects	Source
Manganese	ppb	50	58.9	The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on the staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels, which would not be encountered in drinking water.	Naturally present in air, soil, & water

INFRACTIONS

	Federal Regulation	Date(s) of Infraction	Infraction	What does this mean?	What should I do?	Corrective Actions Taken
2020	<i>Surface Water Treatment Rule</i> (SWTR)	September 20 th , 25 th , & 26 th	Residual Disinfectant Concentration (<i>Chlorine Residual Concentration < 0.20 ppm</i>)	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	<i>Nothing is required of you.</i> There is no need to boil your water or take additional actions. None of our testing demonstrated the presence of disease-causing organisms in the drinking water. However, if you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.	The intermittent elevated levels of turbidity units and low chlorine residual during this time period were as a result of equipment failure, related to our treatment chemical system. We identified a coagulant feed control malfunction, which was then <i>repaired on the afternoon of September 26, 2020.</i>
	<i>Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</i> (IESWTR) / <i>Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</i> (LT1)	September 25 th , 26 th	Single Combined Filter Effluent (<i>CFE > 1 NTU</i>)	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection, provide a medium for microbial growth and may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.		

INFRACTIONS

	Federal Regulation	Date(s) of Infraction	Infraction	What does this mean?	What should I do?	Corrective Actions Taken
2021	<i>Lead & Copper Rule</i> (LCR)	July 1 – December 31, 2021	Late Result Submission of corrosion control parameters for semiannual monitoring period	Corrosion control parameters, such as pH, orthophosphate, alkalinity, chloride, sulfate, silica and aluminum are required to be monitored at points of entry throughout the system. Some results were submitted after the established deadline.	<i>Nothing is required of you.</i> Despite the late submittals, all parameters were within the intended range, including lead and copper – for which 90% or more of our customers' homes were found to have concentrations less than the action level.	Following DEP receipt of the outstanding sampling results, the violation was <i>returned to compliance</i> .

2020

The City of Newark inadvertently omitted two Drinking Water Treatment Requirement violations incurred in September of 2020 from the 2020 Water Quality Report. Note however, notifications of these violations were distributed to all of Newark's customers at the time in separate mailers and posted in November 2020 as required by regulations. These infractions, and how they were addressed at that time, are featured in the table (above) for informational purposes. As was conveyed at that time, it was not an emergency, but as our customers, you had a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what was done to correct the issues.

The first violation was as follows. The City recorded intermittent elevated levels of turbidity units and low chlorine residual concentrations entering the distribution system in September 2020. To ensure proper disinfection of the water, chlorine must be allotted sufficient contact-time (CT) with the water in a concentration high enough to maintain a significant residual following its reaction with any present pathogens (i.e. bacteria, viruses, and parasites). On September 20th, 25-26th of the year 2020, the contact time calculated for the PWTP effluent were found to be less than one. Additionally, the chlorine residual within the plant effluent was found to be less than 0.20 ppm on September 25-26. Therefore, Newark did not meet its disinfection requirements. This infraction occurred as a result of equipment failure, related to our treatment chemical system. Our primary coagulant feed control malfunctioned, causing the chemical to be overfed and ultimately resulting in decreased chlorine residual concentrations and increased CFE turbidity. Once identified, the issue was repaired on the afternoon of September 26, 2020.

2020 – Continued

The second violation was as follows. Within the same time frame, the City recorded combined filter effluent turbidity (CFE) values above 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU or turbidity unit). Turbidity (cloudiness) is routinely monitored to verify that we are effectively filtering out contaminants, and values are recorded for PWTP combined filter effluent (CFE) in 15-minute intervals. Typically, turbidity levels at the PWTP are 0.20 NTU or less. However, on September 25-26, 2020, there were CFE values which exceeded the regulatory standard of 1 NTU, resulting in noncompliance with regulatory filtration requirements.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection by providing a medium for microbial growth and may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. Similarly, chlorine residual is maintained in both the plant effluent and throughout the distribution system to ensure complete and continuous disinfection of our drinking water. Insufficient concentration of chlorine residual increases the possibility of the water containing disease-containing organisms. However, there were **no indications of microbial contamination, and none of our analysis demonstrated the presence of disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.**

There was nothing that was to be done on your part. There was no need to boil your water or take additional actions. As previously stated, there were **no indications of microbial contamination, and none of our testing demonstrated the presence of disease-causing organisms in the drinking water, and the issue was rectified soon after the incident occurred.** However, if you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from:

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

2021

In 2021, the City incurred a water quality parameter violation of the lead & copper rule for the second semi-annual monitoring period (07/01/2021 – 12/31/2021). This violation was incurred as a result of late result submissions. Corrosion control parameters, such as pH, orthophosphate, alkalinity, chloride, sulfate, silica and aluminum are required to be monitored at points of entry throughout the system. Some of these results were submitted after the established deadline. Despite the late submittals, all parameters were within the intended range, including lead and copper – for which 90% or more of our customers' homes were found to have concentrations less than the action level. Following DEP receipt of the outstanding sampling results, the violation was **returned to compliance.**

Glossary

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow	Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): an average calculated using concentrations which are quantified quarterly per sample location, for every calendar year	ppm (parts per million): equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L) or 1 part per 1,000,000 parts or two thirds of a gallon in an Olympic sized pool
Contact-time (CT): a measurement of the efficiency of drinking water disinfection for a water system required to inactivate Giardia	Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR): an extension of the SWTR which specifies requirements to address Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants in public water systems serving 10,000 people or more	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): non-mandatory, unenforceable guidelines established to assist water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations (i.e. taste, odor, and color)
Disinfection Byproduct: chemical compounds produced as a result of the reaction between a chemical disinfectant (such as chlorine or chloramine) and organic matter, in water; THMs & HAAs	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants	Sequential Sampling: the process of collecting a series of samples in a row at an interior tap to evaluate water quality from the various portion of the plumbing and service line to the water main (in the street)
Harmful Algal Bloom: rapid increase in population growth of algae, resulting in minor to severely adverse impacts	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination	Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR): a federal regulation established to reduce illnesses caused by pathogens in drinking water, such as Legionella, Giardia lamblia, and Cryptosporidium; requires water systems to filter and disinfect surface water sources
Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR): a federal regulation which builds upon the SWTR to address Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants in public water systems serving 10,000 people or more	Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level: The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point of the distribution system	Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
Lead & Copper Rule (LCR): a federal treatment technique regulation that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of the water; if more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1300 ppb, and for lead is 15 ppb..	Non-detect (ND): an analytical result found qualified by a laboratory as less than the reporting limit or the lowest quantified level within the operational range of the analytical method	Turbidity: a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Newark Resources

Previously Issued Water Quality Reports

<https://www.newarknj.gov/viewer/water-quality-reports>

Newark's Lead Service Line Replacement Program

(LSLRP and Water Filter & Replacement Cartridges info)

<https://www.newarkleadservice.com/>

Newark's Water Supply & Distribution Projects

<https://waterandsewer.newarknj.gov/projects>

Newark Water's Resources, Forms & Documents

<https://waterandsewer.newarknj.gov/resources>

Additional Resources

US EPA Drinking Water

www.epa.gov/safewater · (800) 426-4791

NJDEP Water Supply

www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply · (609) 292-5550

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org · www.njawwa.org

2022 CALENDAR

Conferences and Meetings of
The Newark Municipal Council

RAS J. BARAKA
Mayor

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

LUIS A. QUINTANA
Council President/Council Member-at-Large

AUGUSTO AMADOR
Council Member, East Ward

C. LAWRENCE CRUMP
Council Member-at-Large

CARLOS M. GONZALEZ
Council Member-at-Large

JOHN SHARPE JAMES
Council Member, South Ward

JOSEPH A. McCALLUM, JR.
Council Member, West Ward

LAMONICA R. McIVER
Vice President

EDDIE OSBORNE
Council Member-at-Large

ANIBAL RAMOS, JR.
Council Member, North Ward



Important Dates

Jan.	17	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday (Observed)
Feb.	11	Lincoln's Birthday
Feb.	21	Washington's Birthday (Observed)
Apr.	15	Good Friday
May	10	Municipal Election
May	30	Memorial Day
June	7	Primary Election
June	14	Municipal Run-Off Election
June	17	Juneteenth (Observed)
July	1	Mayor/Council Inauguration Reorganization Meeting
July	4	Independence Day
Sept.	5	Labor Day
Oct.	10	Columbus Day (Observed)
Nov.	8	Election Day
Nov.	11	Veterans' Day
Nov.	15-17	State League Conference
Nov.	16-19	National League Conference
Nov.	24-25	Thanksgiving
Dec.	26	Christmas Day (Observed)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

■	PRE-MEETING CONFERENCE
■	REGULAR MEETING
■	SPECIAL MEETING/CONFERENCE
■	MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY
■	OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

All meetings of the Municipal Council are held in the Council Chamber, Second Floor, City Hall, 920 Broad Street. The first regular meeting of each month is held at 10:30 AM, followed by a Hearing of Citizens. The second regular meeting of each month is held at 6:30 PM, preceded by a Hearing of Citizens. Pre-meetings, special meetings and conference meetings begin at 10:30 A.M., followed by a thirty (30) minute public speaking session. Action will be taken at all meetings.

Kenneth Louis
City Clerk

Kathleen Marchetti
Deputy City Clerk

920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 733-6363

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
30	31																			
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
30	31																			
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
30	31																			
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
30	31																			

Revision 788-a, December 15, 2021.
This calendar was issued in December, 2021.
No version of this calendar is available before the first of the year.

CITY OF **NEWARK**
Mayor Ras J. Baraka



**Department of Water and Sewer
Utilities**

**Newark City Hall Room B-31F
920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102**

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NEWARK, NJ
PERMIT NO. 937

Ras J. Baraka
Mayor

Municipal Council

Luis A. Quintana
Council President / Council Member-at-Large

Augusto Amador
Council Member, East Ward

C. Lawrence Crump
Council Member-at-Large

Carlos M. Gonzalez
Council Member-at-Large

John Sharpe James
Council Member, South Ward

Business Administrator
Eric Pennington

Joseph A. McCallum, Jr.
Council Member, West Ward

LaMonica R. McIver
Vice President
Council Member, Central Ward

Eddie Osborne
Council Member-at-Large

Anibal Ramos, Jr.
Council Member, North Ward

**Department of Water and Sewer
Utilities**
Kareem Adeem, Director